



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, February 1, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 30, 1904, is published for general information.

H. B. SHAW, E,
Acting under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during the week ended January 30, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague has been discovered during the week. Dead rodents, probably plague-infected, continued to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case remains under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Queenstown.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. A plague-infected rodent was discovered in the town.

Other places.—At Knysna, King Williams Town, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet, no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Two hundred and twenty-one rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Commercial Agent La Guardia reports, February 6, as follows:

February 5; *Carpathia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 618; steerage passengers passed and embarked, 593; pieces of baggage disinfected and passed, 627; number of passengers recommended for rejection, 4.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, January 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended January 16, 1904, 64 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; ascites, 1; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 8; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; organic disease of heart, 1; peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 5; stillborn, 2; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 15.

Week ended January 23, 1904, 69 bodies. Causes of death: Appendicitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; asphyxia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 5; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 5; puerperal eclampsia, 1; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; stillborn, 7; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 20.